

Message

**From:** Carmine Vasile [gfx-ch@msn.com]  
**Sent:** 5/28/2013 4:08:10 PM  
**To:** Dalzell, Sally [Dalzell.Sally@epa.gov]  
**CC:** Walker, Stuart [Walker.Stuart@epa.gov]; SANDRA ARCANGELO [d [Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (email)]]; Lora Fry\_Navy [lora.fly@navy.mil]; Claudia Borecky [c [Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (email)]]; Ethan Irwin [Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (email)]; info@bethpagecancerproject.com; Emily Dooley [emily.dooley@newsday.com]; Greg Naham\_NCCCA [ganconsultants@gmail.com]; Greg Fischer [g [Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (email)]]; Anthony Sabino\_Esq. [sabinolaw@optonline.net]; matthew.chayes@newsday.com; Emily NGO\_Newsday [emily.ngo@newsday.com]; Enck, Judith [Enck.Judith@epa.gov]; Capon, Virginia [Capon.Virginia@epa.gov]; OIG Hotline [OIG\_Hotline@epa.gov]; Lowy, Michael [Lowy.Michael@epa.gov]  
**Subject:** New Complaint Based on "Newsday: Northrop Grumman to test water in Bethpage" BY Matthew Chayes (Newsday 5/26/13)

Sally Dalzell, Esq.  
EPA CID

Dear Ms. Dalzell: The subject story contradicts your March 22nd email inserted below my comment, which indicates you were misled by local EPA officials because **"...radium levels detected by the district ..."** have **"...risen since the district began the testing in 2006"**, which means **the district began** testing for radium 30-years after the Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1976. Recall, you wrote: **"Prior to 2000, all large systems (serving more than 100,000 persons) were required to conduct beta and photon emitters monitoring"**, then ignored evidence that not one NYS water supplier ever reported results for **beta and photon emitters monitoring** since 1976!

Accordingly, please prosecute those responsible for poisoning thousands of Long Islanders and make the Navy & Grumman comply with EPA CERCLA Directive no. 9283.1-14 "Use of Uranium Drinking Water Standards under 40 CFR 141 and 40 CFR 192 as Remediation Goals for Groundwater at CERCLA sites" in Calverton & Bethpage..

Yours truly,

Dr. Carmine F. Vasile

P.S. You should read other comments, especially this one by [thesteophn](#) 1 day ago

A Scientist (friend) who developed the very landing equipment needed to land on the moon (he's not a billionaire) has confirmed that this dumping was going on for years. The reason our government will not spend 255 million dollars to clean this up (half the amount sent to help Syrian refugees) is because they claim when it was dumped it was not against the law. Have your next cancer march around the seven water towers on this part of Long Island and ask your local Politician after he walked around it several times if he/she understand what going in a circles is all about. ([http://www.newsday.com/long-island/nassau/northrop-grumman-to-test-water-in-bethpage-1.5341079#disqus\\_thread](http://www.newsday.com/long-island/nassau/northrop-grumman-to-test-water-in-bethpage-1.5341079#disqus_thread))

---

Date: Tue, 28 May 2013 15:36:16 +0000  
From: gfx-ch@msn.com  
To: gfx-ch@msn.com  
Subject: Newsday: Northrop Grumman to test water in Bethpage

This email was sent to you by: gfx-ch@msn.com

This statement "The radium levels detected by the district don't exceed state or federal drinking-water standards, but they've risen since the district began the testing in 2006" is an admission that state & federal officials have not been prosecuted in over 3 decades by EPA's criminal division for violating the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1976, which required testing for radium-226 and/or radium-228, gross alpha/beta/photon activity. The latter includes deadly gamma & x-rays. Since 1976, the MCL for combined radium 226 + 228 has been 5 picocuries per liter and their radioactive decay daughters are included in the 168 radioisotopes used to compute gross beta/gamma/x-ray doses, which must not exceed 4 mrem/yr. Yet, not one water quality report @ bethpagewater.org contains dose measurements to prove radioactive contamination levels "don't exceed state or federal drinking-water standards".

Northrop Grumman to test water in Bethpage

Northrop Grumman has agreed to assist the Bethpage Water District by testing some of the monitoring wells on its property for radium. The district, which serves about 33,000 customers, said last w...

The complete article can be viewed at:

[Northrop Grumman to test water in Bethpage](#)

From: Dalzell.Sally@epa.gov

To: gfx-ch@msn.com

CC: Walker.Stuart@epa.gov

Subject: Drinking Water System and Radionuclides

Date: Fri, 22 Mar 2013 19:31:08 +0000

Dear Dr. Vasile:

Since our last conversation, I have been talking with various EPA experts about what I understand to be your concern regarding radionuclide contamination in your drinking water.

Below is what I have learned about a drinking water systems' obligations in its simplest terms (for my sake).

All community water systems have to test for gross alpha (naturally occurring radionuclides). Region 2 detailed these requirements in its letter to you dated November 2012. I am attaching it here again for your convenience.

Moreover, largely in response to your concerns, the Region conducted an extensive file review of the Suffolk County Water Authority's (SCWA) radionuclide monitoring and reporting practices. Region 2 concluded that SCWA was monitoring and reporting as required by the Radionuclides Rule. Region 2, though, did note in its May 2011 letter to you (attached) that there was a violation for failure to test for Radium-226/228 in 2008. There have not been any other radionuclide violations reported since then.

Also, from our conversations, it seems you are concerned with whether the SCWA is testing for beta and photon emitters (manmade radionuclides) to meet the 4 mrem/year standard.

After 2000<sup>[1]</sup>, the only systems that are required to test for the beta and photon emitters are those systems determined to be vulnerable or contaminated. EPA's 2002 implementation guidance for the Radionuclides Rule provides information on determining whether a water system is vulnerable or contaminated. Here is the link to it:

[http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/radionuclides/upload/2009\\_04\\_16\\_radionuclides\\_guide\\_radionuclides\\_state\\_implementation.pdf](http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/radionuclides/upload/2009_04_16_radionuclides_guide_radionuclides_state_implementation.pdf)

I checked with Region 2's drinking water experts and learned that the SCWA was not designated as a vulnerable system based on historical radionuclide testing. What that means is that the historical sampling results for gross alpha, beta and photon emitters were not at levels that would characterize the system as "vulnerable" or "utilizing waters contaminated by effluents from nuclear power plants."

However, I also learned from Region 2 that, despite not having the designation of a vulnerable system, the SCWA voluntarily samples for beta and photon emitters and reports any detects on its Consumer Confidence Reports. Under the Consumer Confidence Rule, the SCWA is not required to report sampling results below the detection levels identified in the Radionuclides Rule. Where the sampling results show levels over the detection levels specified in the rule, the SCWA would be required to report that result in that year's Consumer Confidence Report and perform any required additional sampling in accordance with the rule.

The Radionuclides Rule does not require the SCWA to report to EPA if samples are below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or to the public if sample results are below the detection limits. According to our drinking water experts, SCWA is required to report where it takes samples and the results, even when they are below the MCL or the detection limits, only to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). Thus, if you wish to see this information, you would need to request it from SCWA and/or NYSDOH. In Region 2's April 2012 letter, it provided you contact information for NYSDOH (attached).

It appears from information in EPA's files and from EPA's detailed file review of SCWA that SCWA is in compliance with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Radionuclides rule.

Sally Dalzell  
202 564 2583

---

[1] Prior to 2000, all large systems (serving more than 100,000 persons) were required to conduct beta and photon emitters monitoring.